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#### SEE SHEET 3 FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION

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<u>LINE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<b>PROFILE</b>
-L-	10+95.00 - 35+50.00	4-5	10
- Y -	10+00.00 - 12+50.68	5	NA
-DETI-	10+00.00 - 33+74.66	6-7	11-12
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#### **CROSS SECTIONS**

<u>LINE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<b>SHEETS</b>
-L-	17+50.00 - 29+50.00	14-16
-DETI-	21+00.00 - 22+50.00	17-18
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#### **APPENDICES**

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### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS** GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

# **ROADWAY** SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY GUILFORD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 237/242 ON US29-70 & I-85 BUSINESS OVER DEEP RIVER

#### INVENTORY

STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO. 26 B-5351

#### **CAUTION NOTICE**

THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDY, PLANNING AND DESIGN, AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PAY PURPOSES. THE VARIOUS FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA AVAILABLE MAY BE REVIEWED OR INSPECTED IN RALEIGH BY CONTACTING THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT AT 1919) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

CENERAL SOIL AND ROCK STRATA DESCRIPTIONS AND INDICATED BOUNDARIES ARE BASED ON A GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION OF ALL AVAILABLE SUBSURFACE DATA AND MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORINGS OR BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA WITHIN THE BOREHOLE. THE LABDRATORY SAMPLE DATA AND THE IN SITU (IM-PLACE) TEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DEGREE OF RELIABILITY INHERENT IN THE STANDARD TEST METHOD. THE OBSERVED WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS NIDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS ARE AS RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION. THESE WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS MAY VARY CONSIDERABLY WITH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION AND WIND, AS WELL AS OTHER NON-CLIMATIC FACTORS.

THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED THAT DETAILS SHOWN ON THE SUBSURFACE PLANS ARE PRELIMINARY ONLY AND IN MANY CASES THE FINAL DESIGN DETAILS ARE DIFFERENT, FOR BIDDING AND CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, REFER TO THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND DOCUMENTS FOR FINAL DESIGN INFORMATION ON THIS PROJECT. THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE SUFFICIENCY OR ACCURACY OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE, NOR THE INTERPRETATIONS MADE, OR OPINION OF THE DEPARTMENT AS TO THE TYPE OF MATERIALS, AND CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED. THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED TO MAKE SUCH INDEPENDENT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS AS HE DEEMS NECESSARY TO SATISFY HIMSELF AS TO CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED OF AN PREASON RESULTING FROM THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS FOR AN PREASON RESULTING FROM THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT THE SITE DIFFERING FROM THOSE INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION.

- NOTES:

  1. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS ACCURATE NOR IS IT CONSIDERED PART OF THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS OR CONTRACT FOR THE PROJECT.

  2. BY HAVING REQUESTED THIS INFORMATION, THE CONTRACTOR SPECIFICALLY WAIVES ANY CLAIMS FOR INCREASED COMPENSATION OR EXTENSION OF TIME BASED ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CONDITIONS INDICATED HEREIN AND THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS AT THE PROJECT SITE.

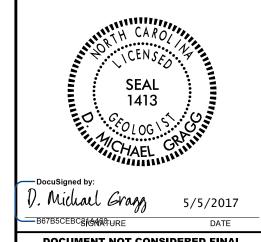
C. TAYLOR R. TOOTHMAN M. MORGAN

INVESTIGATED BY \_\_D. M. GRAGG

CHECKED BY K. BUSSEY

SUBMITTED BY \_HDR | ICA





**DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED** 

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO. 2

# NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

# SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

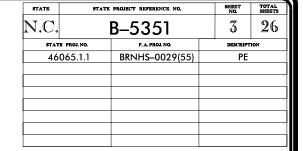
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS		
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT	WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE.  UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.	HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. AN INFERRED ROCK LINE INDICATES THE LEVEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL.	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.		
ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM D1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION	GAP-GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.	SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION BY A SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN	<u>AQUIFER</u> - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.		
IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS	REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK.	ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.		
AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,  VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:	ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, SUCH AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.		
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	WEATHERED NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT		
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS OPERANIC MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	CRYSTALLINE FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE.		
ULASS. (\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAQLIN, ETC.  ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	ROCK (CR) WOULD FIELD SPI REPOSAL IF TESTED, ROCK TIPE INCLUDES GRANTE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.		
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 CLASS. A-1-6 A-1-6 A-1-6 A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-1, A-2-5 A-3-5 A-3-6 A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY	NON-CRYSTALLINE FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM		
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50	ROCK (NCR)  ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.  COASTAL PLAIN  COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD	OF SLOPE.		
7. PASSING	HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.		
*10 50 MX GRANULAR SILT- MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	(CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC. WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT		
#200   15 MX   25 MX   10 MX   35 MX   35 MX   35 MX   35 MX   36 MN   36 MN   36 MN   36 MN   36 MN   36 MN	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY  ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER	ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.		
MATERIAL	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10% LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20%	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	<u>DIP</u> - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.		
PASSING *40 LL 40 MX 41 MN LITTLE OP	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35%	VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, (V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE		
PI 6 MX NP 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 11 MN MODERATE OPERATION	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.		
GROUP INDEX 8 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NU MX AMOUNTS OF SOILS	GROUND WATER	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO  (SLI.) 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.		
USUAL TYPES STUNE FRADS. FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY MATTER	▼ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.		
MATERIALS SAND SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER <u>24</u> HOURS	MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN  (MOD.) GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY, ROCK HAS	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM		
GEN. RATINO EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE		DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED	PARENT MATERIAL.  FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.		
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30	SPRING OR SEEP	WITH FRESH ROCK.	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE		
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH	FIELD.		
PRIMARY COLL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED	T ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION	(MOD. SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOUND WHEN STRUCK.  IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL	JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.		
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE CONSISTENCY PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT <sup>2</sup> )	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE)  POPULS  BY DIP & DIP DIRECTION  OF ROCK STRUCTURES	SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.		
GENERALLY VERY LOOSE < 4	SOIL SYMBOL SPI TEST BORING SLOPE INDICATOR	(SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN.	LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.		
GRANULAR LUUSE 4 10 100	N T	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF	MOTILED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTILING IN SOILS		
MATERIAL DENSE 30 TO 50 (NON-COHESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING  CONE PENETROMETER TEST	VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE	USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.		
VERY DENSE > 500  VERY SOFT < 2 < 0.25	INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY - CORE BORING SOUNDING ROD	SEVERE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK (V SEV.) REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR	PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.		
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5	TEST DODING	VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES &lt; 100 BPF</u>	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.		
SILT-CLAY         MEDIUM STIFF         4 TO 8         0.5 TO 1.0           MATERIAL         STIFF         8 TO 15         1 TO 2	WITH CORE	COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS	ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF		
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 HARD > 30 > 4	→▼◆••→ ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY △ PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION — SPT N-VALUE	ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.		
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE	RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS	ROCK HARDNESS	SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT		
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270		VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK, BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK,	ROCK.  SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND		
OPENING (MM) 4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053	UNDERCOT UNSUITABLE WASTE  ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO		
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY	SHALLOW UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.		
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (SAND SAND (SL.) (CL.)	ABBREVIATIONS	MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.		
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.005 0.005	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST	BY MODERATE BLOWS.	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF		
SIZE IN. 12 3	BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY 7 - UNIT WEIGHT	MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT.  HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE	A 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION EQUAL		
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC $\gamma_{ m d}$ - DRY UNIT WEIGHT	POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	TO OR LESS THAN Ø.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.		
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION  (ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION	CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC  DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS	SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT, SMALL, THIN	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.		
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY	DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON	PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.	STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SRQD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL		
(SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE	VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY	TENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.		
PLASTIC	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRACT - FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.		
RANGE - WET - (W) SEMISOLID; REGUIRES DRYING TO	FRAGS FRAGMENTS $w$ - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK: NA		
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS  VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET			
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT  DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET	ELEVATION: NA FEET		
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	MODERATELY CLOSE         1 TO 3 FEET         THINLY BEDDED         0.16 - 1.5 FEET           CLOSE         0.16 TO 1 FOOT         VERY THINLY BEDDED         0.03 - 0.16 FEET	NOTES:		
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	6' CONTINUOUS ELICHT AUGER	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	BORING ELEVATIONS OBTAINED USING 65351_ls_tin.tin DATED 3-17-2017		
PLASTICITY	X CME-55   CORE SIZE:   CORE	INDURATION			
		FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.			
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH  NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS	RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS;			
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	VANE SHEAR TEST CASING WY ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:	GENILE BLUW BY HAMMER DISINIEGRATES SAMPLE.			
HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.			
COLOR	TRICONE TUNG-CARB. SOUNDING ROD	CRAINS ARE DISCIPLE TO SERARATE WITH STEEL PROPE.			
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY).	X CORE BIT SOUNDING ROD  VANE SHEAR TEST	DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.			
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.	Trinc Stient 1231	EXTREMELY INDURATED  SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-1-		
		SHMILE DUEHVS ACKORS PRAINS.	UAIE: 8-15-1		

See Sheet 1A For Index of Sheets See Sheet 1B For Conventional Plan Sheet Symbols 1437 **PROJECT** 135 1144 PI 1151 High Point City Limits 5% VICINITY MAP  $\sim$ i

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

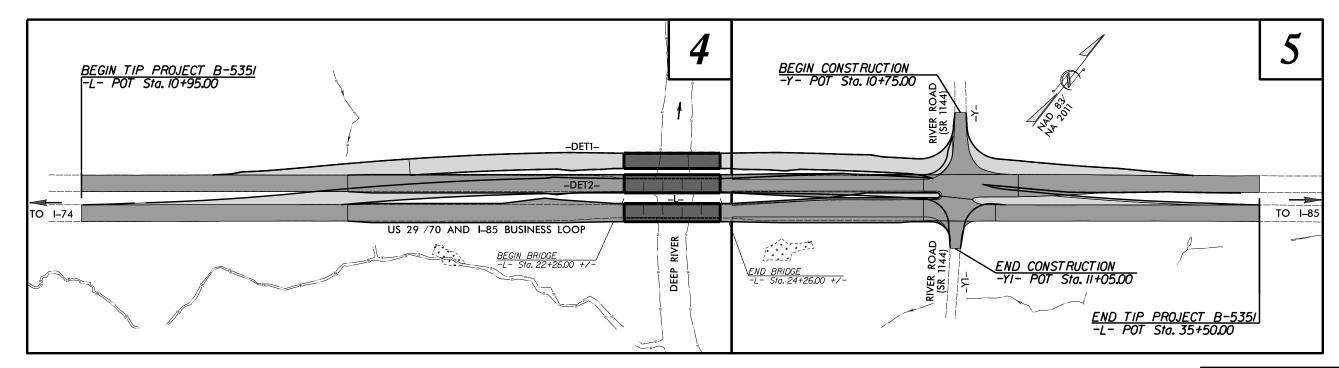
# GUILFORD COUNTY



LOCATION: REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 242 AND BRIDGE NO. 237 OVER DEEP RIVER IN HIGH POINT ON US 29 /70 /I-85 BUSINESS

TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, PAVING, DRAINAGE, AND STRUCTURE

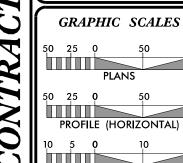
# STRUCTURE RECOMMENDATIONS



THIS PROJECT IS NOT WITHIN ANY MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES.

CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PERFORMED TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD

INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED



PROFILE (VERTICAL)

#### DESIGN DATA ADT 2018 = 34.500

ADT 2038 = 42,900= 10 % = 55 % = 8 % \*

V = 60 MPH(TTST = 3% + DUAL 5%)FUNC CLASS = MAJOR ARTERIAL **REGIONAL TIER** 

#### PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT B-5351 = 0.427 MILES LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT B-5351 = 0.038 MILES TOTAL LENGTH OF TIP PROJECT B-5351 = 0.465 MILES

#### PO Box 700 Fuquay-Varina, NC 27526 [919] 552-2253 [919] 552-2254 (Fax) М MOTT MA**C**DON LICENSE NO. F-0669 2012 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

DAVID C. WALLER, PE PROJECT ENGINEER PEF ENGINEER

RIGHT OF WAY DATE: **DECEMBER 15, 2017** 

LETTING DATE: **DECEMBER 18, 2018** 

# Engineering

JORDAN WOODARD, PE PROJECT DESIGN ENGINEER
PEF ENGINEER GARY LOVERING, PE

**ENGINEER** 

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

ROADWAY DESIGN



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May 4, 2017

WBS NUMBER: 46065.1.1 TIP NUMBER: B-5351

F.A. NUMBER:

COUNTY: Guilford

DESCRIPTION: Replace Bridge No. 237/242 on US 29-70 & I-85 Business over Deep River

**SUBJECT:** Geotechnical Report – Inventory

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is located in southwestern Guilford County, North Carolina. This project consists of roadway subsurface investigation for proposed detours and roadway improvements near the existing bridge over Deep River and improvement of the bridge approaches.

A CME 55 drill rig (170055) with an automatic hammer was used for the geotechnical investigation during March 2017. Standard penetration tests (SPT), hand auger advancement and rock coring were performed with samples extracted for visual classification and/or logging by HDR|ICA Engineering.

The following alignments, totaling 1.40 miles of roadway, were investigated. Selected cross sections from the alignments are included with this report.

<u>LINE</u>	<u>STATIONS</u>
-L-	10+95.00 to 35+50.00
-Y1-	10+00.00 to 11+05.00
-DET1-	10+00.00 to 33+74.66
-DET2-	10+00.00 to 34+53.94

#### **AREAS OF SPECIAL GEOTECHNICAL INTEREST**

**Alluvial Sediments:** Alluvial sediments are interpreted to occur within the following limits either at the existing surface or underlying roadway embankment (RE).

<u>LINE</u>	<u>STATIONS</u>	<u>OFFSETS</u>
-DET1-	15+00.00 to 15+90.00	LT
-L-	15+50.00 to 22+60.00	RT
-L-	21+90.00 to 27+22.75	LT to RT
-Y1-	11+68.00 to 12+30.00	LT to RT
-DET2-	31+00.00 to 35+50.00	RT
-DET1-	20+70.00 to 24+75.00	LT to RT
-DET2-	20+95.00 to 25+95.00	LT to RT

**Boulders / Weathered Rock:** Boulders and/or weathered rock (WR) stratum may occur at or above grade at the following locations:

<u>LINE</u> -DET1- -L -	<u>STATIONS</u>	<b>OFFSETS</b>
-DET1-	15+10.00 to 15+50.00	LT
-L-	17+50	RT

**High Plasticity Soils:** High plasticity soils exceeding a PI of 40 were encountered in one boring within the project limits. Additional locations were not indicated by advanced borings however the presence of unidentified accumulations is possible.

<u>LINE</u> -L	<b>STATIONS</b>	<b>OFFSETS</b>
-L-	$\frac{21+50 \text{ to } 22+50}{21+50}$	RT

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project site is located within the Piedmont Physiographic Province (Carolina Slate Belt Subprovince). The project corridor is a commercial-retail and woodland setting 1.7 miles southwest of Jamestown, NC and 5.0 miles east-northeast of High Point, NC. The general topography of the project area is on an upland surface of elevations 750 feet to 790 feet incised and dissected by the Deep River and its tributaries to elevations 690 feet to 700 feet and exhibiting moderate to occasionally steep gradient side slopes. The drainage courses are relatively narrow in relation to channel width. Drainage flows to the south-southeast away from the project site.

Geologically, the project is located within the Carolina Slate Belt Litho-Tectonic Province (*Geologic Map of North Carolina, 1985 & Geologic Map of Region G, North Carolina, 1982*). Underlying metamorphosed granitic rock (felsic intrusive complex) is considered Late Proterozoic to late Cambrian. The overlying residual soils are a product of the physical and chemical weathering of the underlying crystalline rock. Relatively thin alluvial deposits line Deep River and its tributaries.

#### **SOIL PROPERTIES**

Soils and rock encountered during this investigation are separated into five (5) categories based on origin. The origins consist of roadway embankment (RE), alluvial soils, residual soils, weathered rock (WR) and recovered crystalline rock (CR). Indicated AASHTO groups are field visual classifications with exception of four (4) bulk samples and one (1) Standard penetration test (SPT) drive.

Materials interpreted as roadway embankment (RE) were observed sporadically throughout –L-, -Y1- and –DET1-alignments and within each boring, excepting DET22050R along the DET2 alignment. Intercepted materials were composed of soft to stiff (typically medium stiff), clayey to sandy silt (A-4 and A-5); lesser accumulations of clay with gravel (A-2-6 and A-7-6) and comingled silt, asphalt fragments and road base aggregate all varying in interpreted thickness from 1.0 foot to 11.8 feet dependent upon location.

Alluvial soils were encountered within Deep River tributaries parallel to -L-, -DET1- and -DET2-, sediment deposits parallel to Deep River and sediment deposits crossing beneath -Y1- within eight (8) of the advanced borings. Recovered SPT samples indicate alluvial soils were composed of moist, soft to very stiff, micaceous fine sandy silt (A-4 and A-5), stiff sandy clay (A-6) or very loose fine grain sand (A-2-4) all classifications with wood/root fragments and traces of gravel. Intercepted alluvial deposit thickness ranged from 2.8 feet to 16.8 feet.

Residual soils are present, within the subsurface, throughout the proposed –L-, -DET1-, -DET2- and –Y1- alignments and are derived from weathering of the underlying crystalline rock. Residual soils were not penetrated within five (5) of the advanced borings but where present underlie roadway embankment and/or alluvial deposits. Residual soils were composed of dry to moist, medium stiff to hard clayey silt with mica (A-5); stiff to hard occasionally saprolitic sandy silt with weathered rock fragments (A-4); medium stiff to stiff clay (A-6); medium stiff to stiff silty clay with

mica (A-7-5 and A-7-6) and loose to very dense, fine to coarse grain clayey to silty sand with occasional quartz fragments and mica (A-2-4, A-2-6, A-2-5). Penetrated residual soil thickness varies within the project corridor from 0.5 foot to 30.0 feet prior to boring termination or transition into another stratum. Weathered rock seams were intercepted interlayered with residual soil strata. Detailed discussion is presented within the following paragraph. Auger refusal or SPT refusal was typically not encountered within residual soils prior to boring terminations but rather at strata boundaries with weathered rock or crystalline rock.

Weathered Rock was intercepted within six (6) advanced borings either interlayered with residual soils or as a transitional stratum between residual soils and crystalline rock. Included within the weathered rock discussion is an interpreted colluvial boulder intercepted at 4.5 feet below ground surface and partially penetrated prior to termination at the L1750R location. Weathered rock strata, when present exhibited thickness ranging from 0.1 foot to 4.0 feet. Subsequent advancement of all borings suggests that boulders and/or weathered rock seams, near the ground surface, may be anticipated at any location or any depth throughout the project limits.

Crystalline Rock was penetrated in three (3) borings within the project limits. Feldspar-hornblende-biotite rich diorite exhibiting fresh to moderate weathering and faint foliation was interlayered with feldspar-quartz-biotite-hornblende rich meta-granite exhibiting moderate to slight weathering. Close to very close fracture spacing was indicated with many discontinuity walls iron oxide stained, spotty clay infilled and few loose grains embedded within the clay. Core run recoveries ranged from 52% to 100% while individual run rock quality designation (RQD) ranged from 0% to 100%.

#### **GROUNDWATER**

Groundwater was encountered during drilling operations (immediate) within seven (7) advanced borings along the proposed alignments, –L-, -Y1-, -DET1- and –DET2- at elevations of 706.7 to 681.2 (MSL) or 1.2 feet to 15.2 feet below the ground surface. The remaining advanced borings were reported as dry. Static or 24 hour measurements were recorded from six (6) borings and varied from 0.9 foot to 13.2 feet below ground surface equating to elevations 708.9 to 682.5 (MSL) while remaining borings were immediately backfilled. Groundwater levels are anticipated to fluctuate with individual precipitation events, seasonal precipitation accumulations or prolonged drought.

Prepared by,

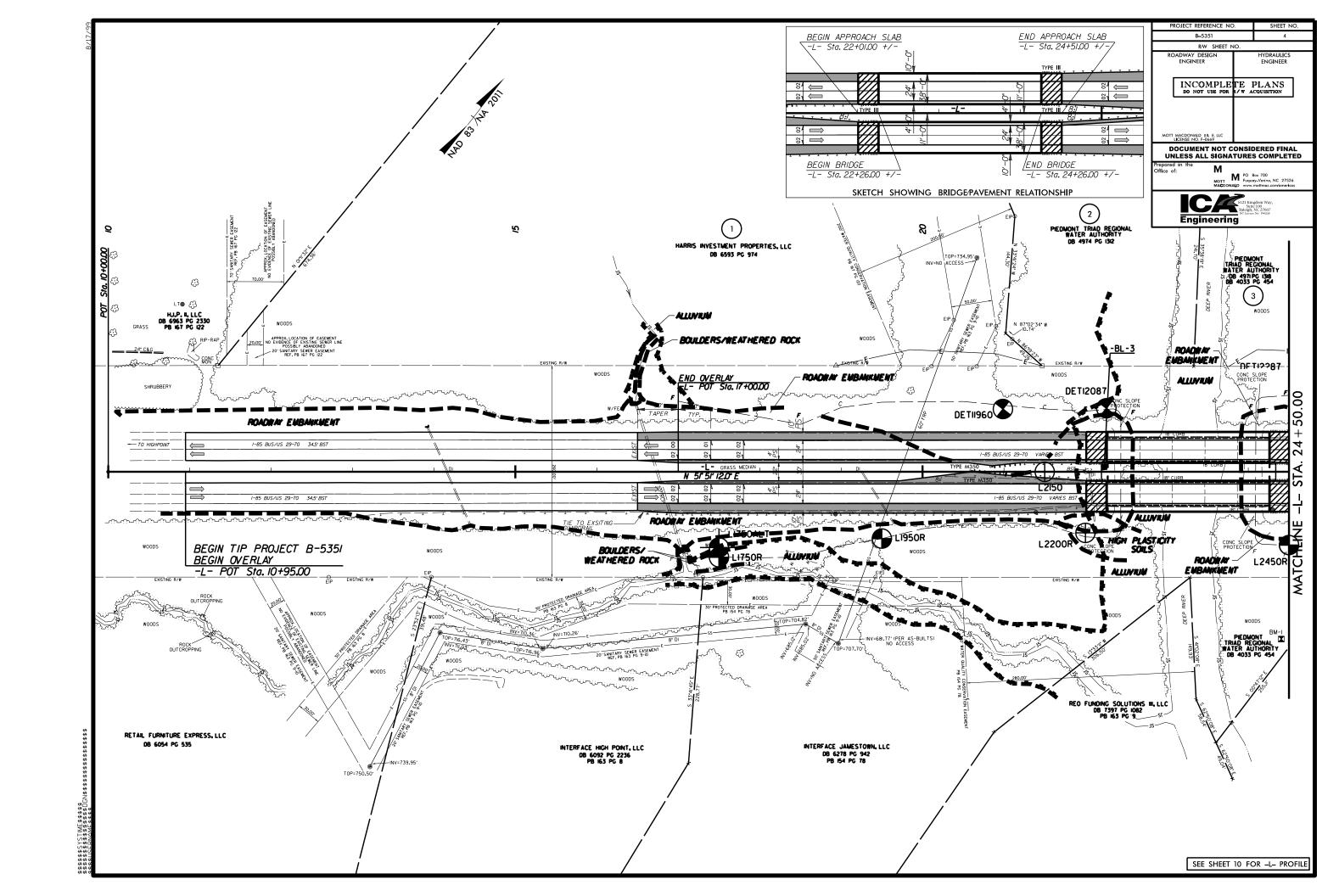
kenneth R. Bussey, Jr., PE

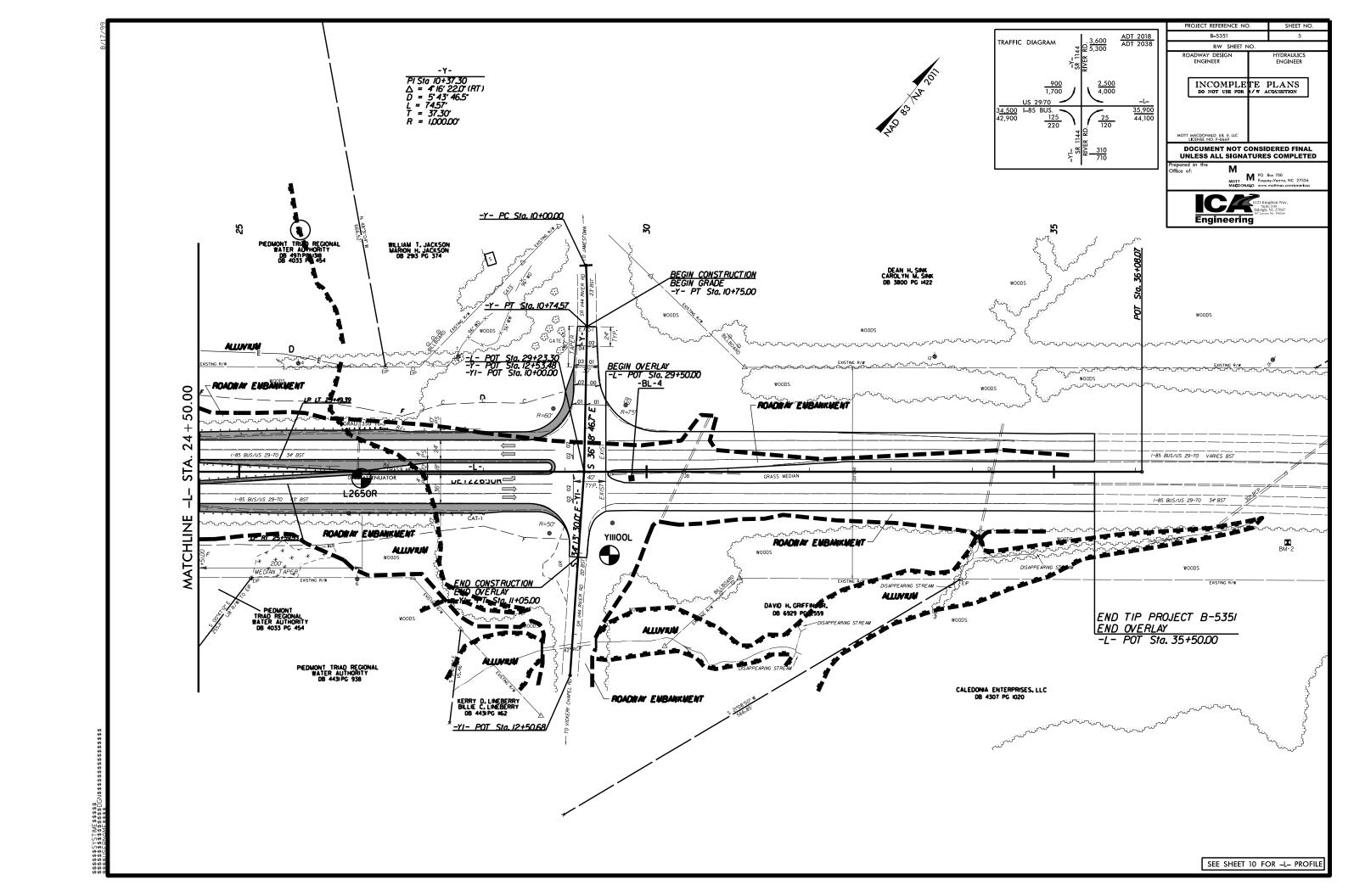
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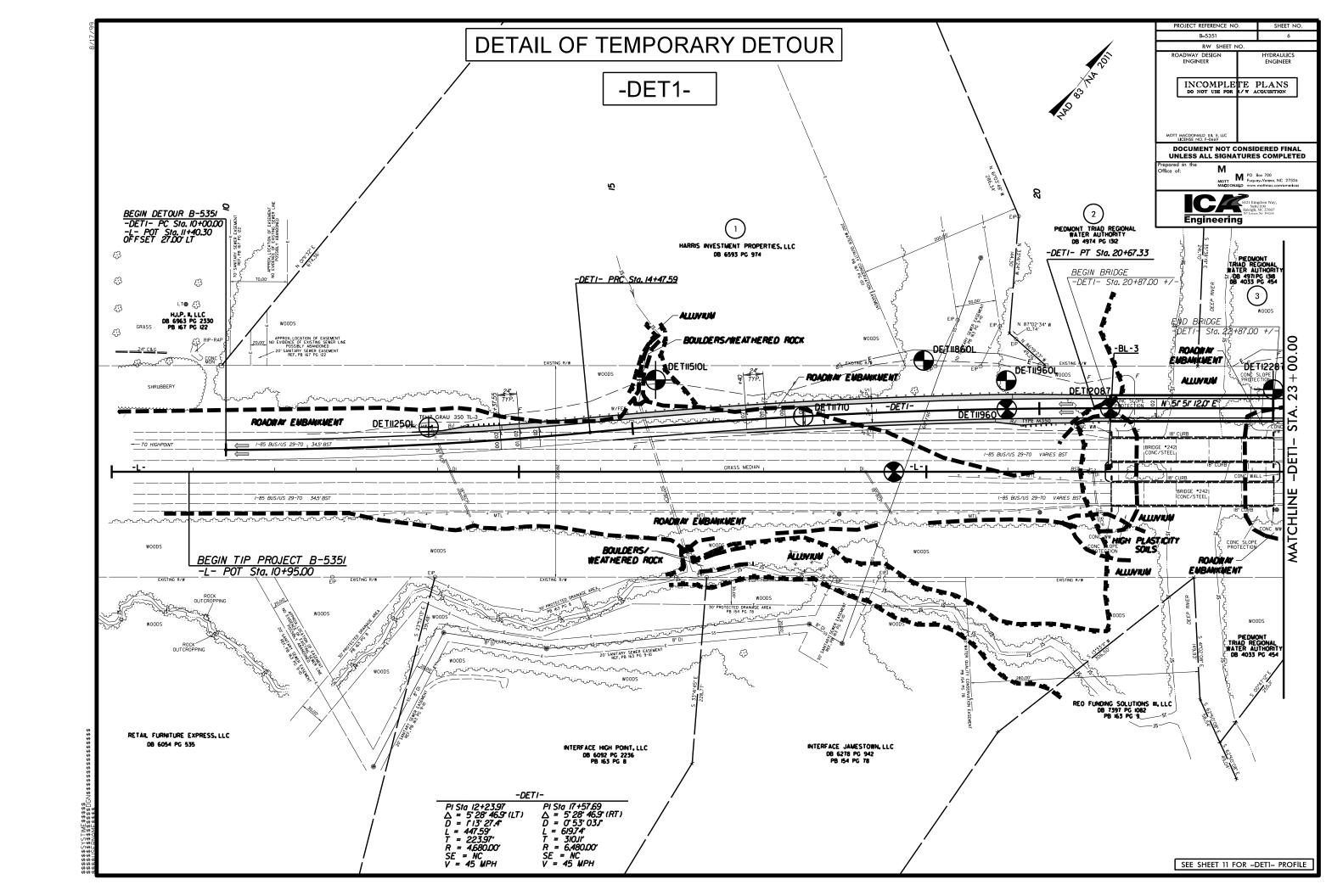
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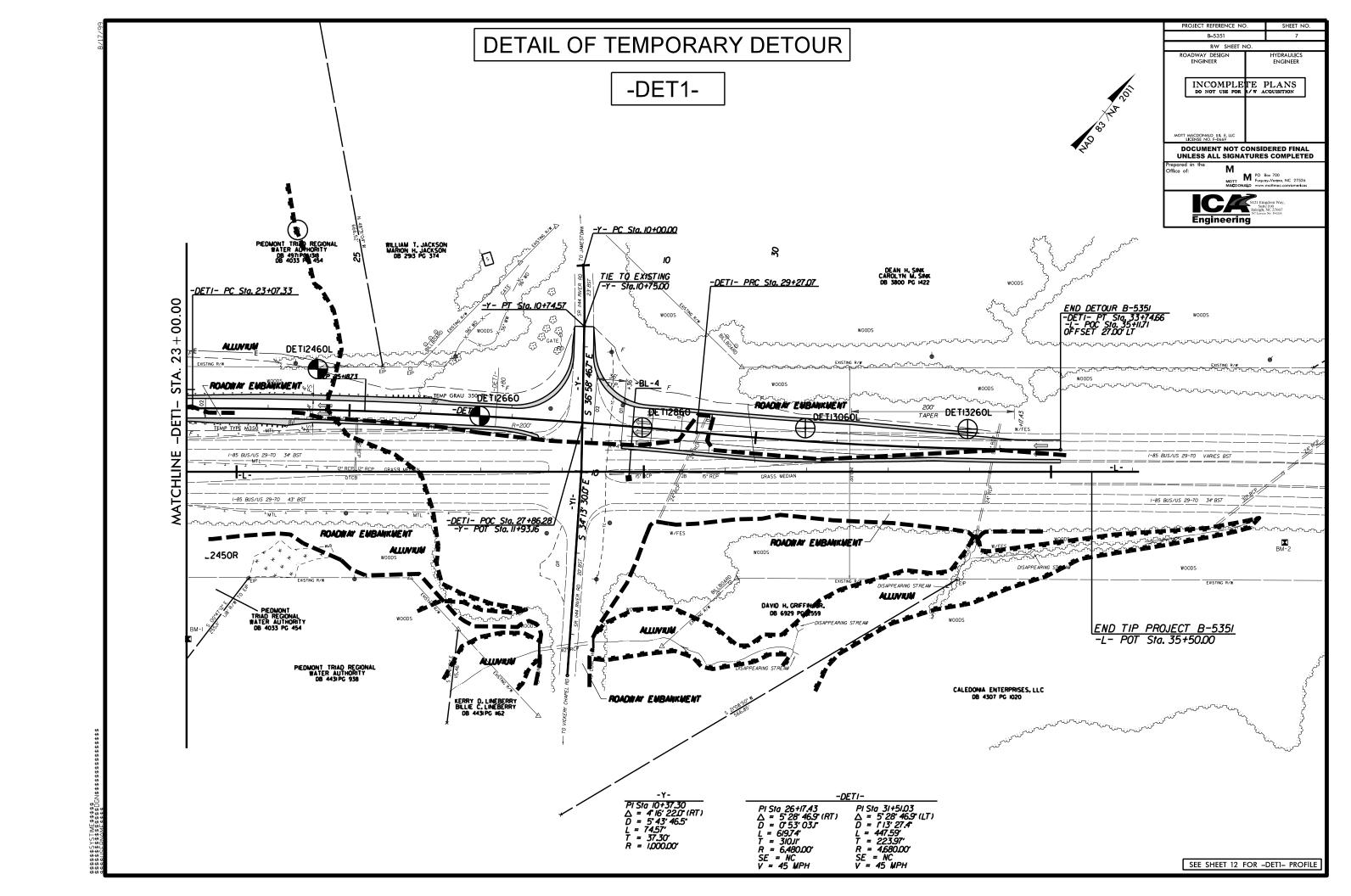
D. Michael Gragg, LG
Senior Project Geologist

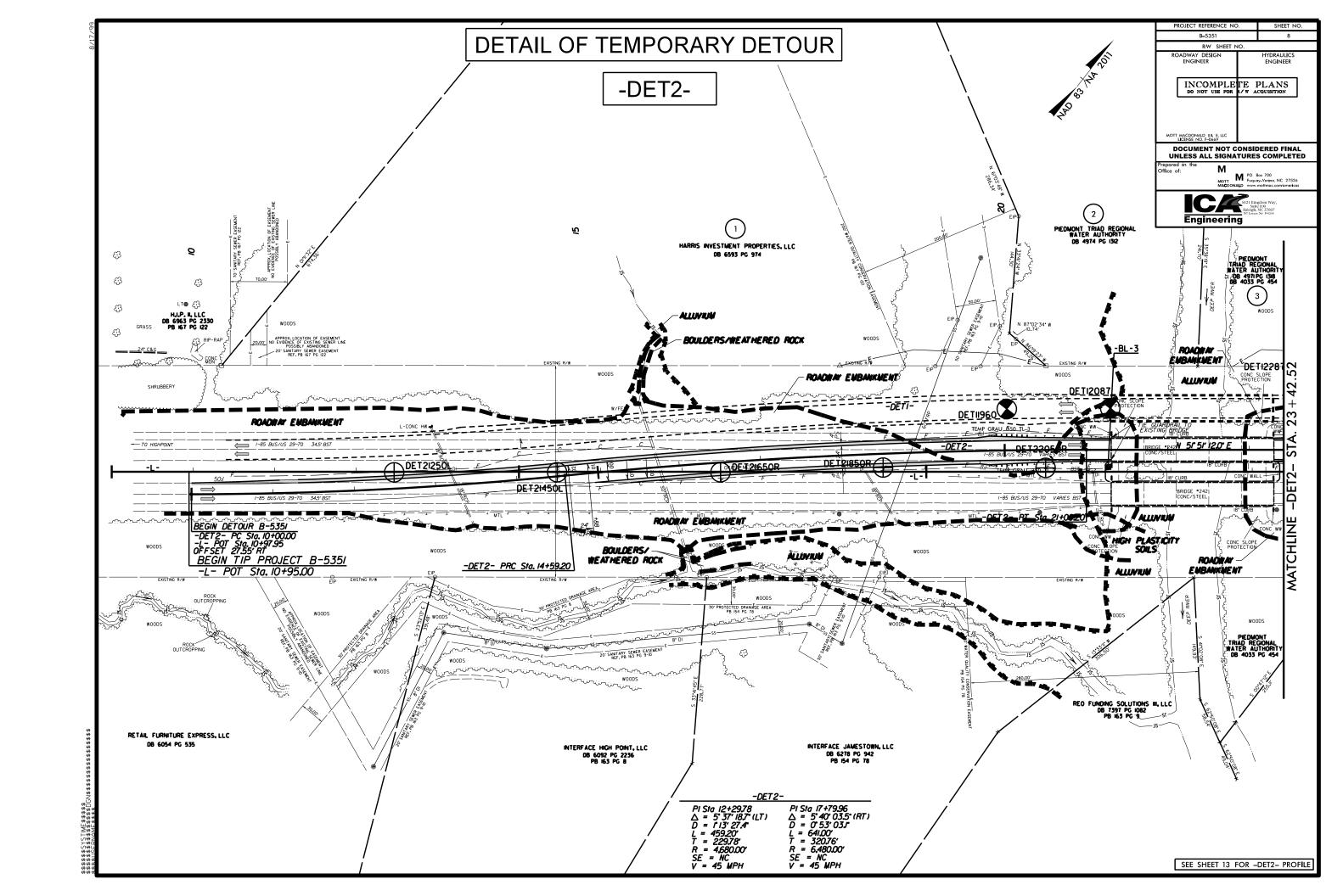
SHEET 3b 46065.1.1 (B-5351)

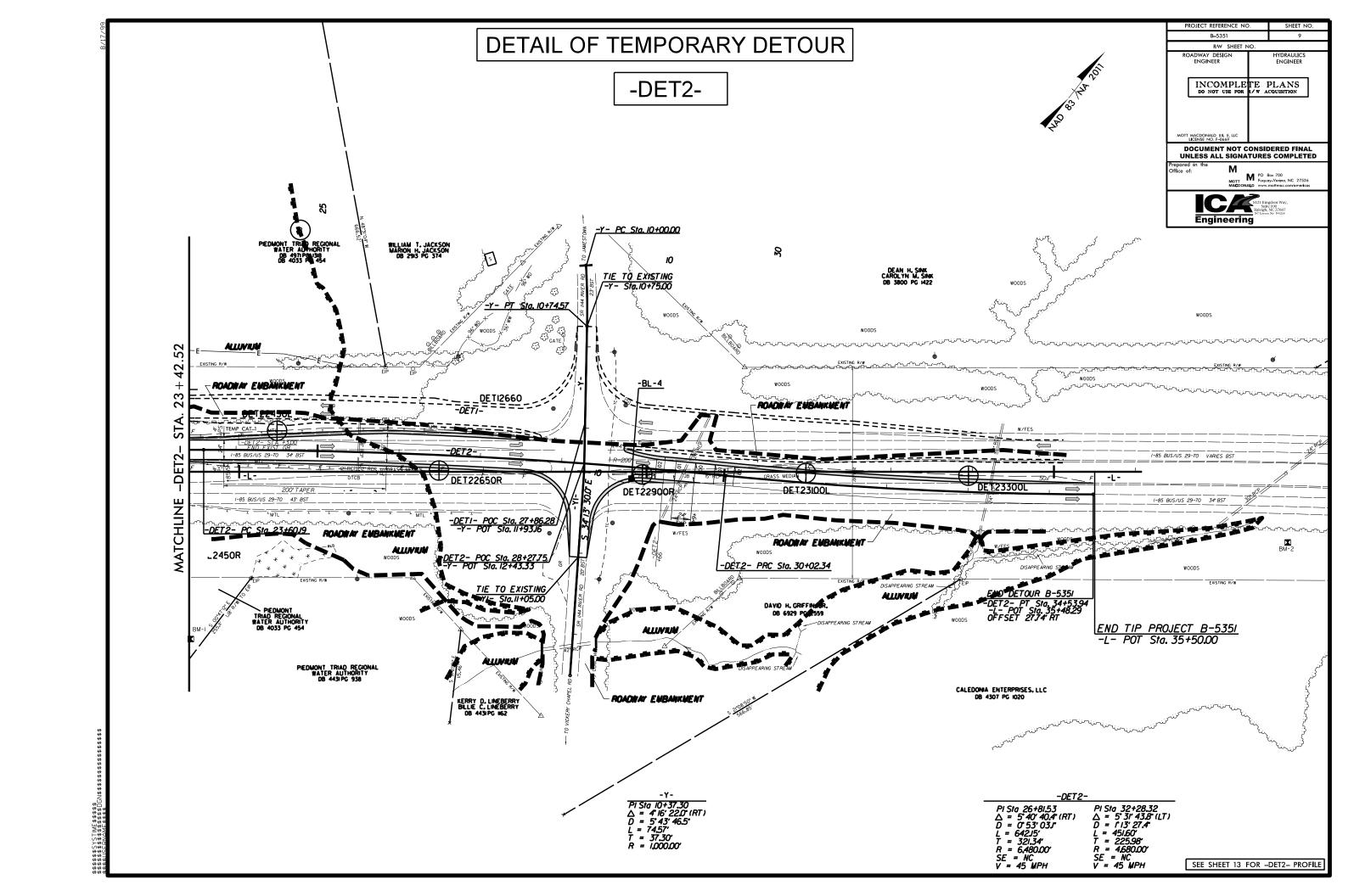


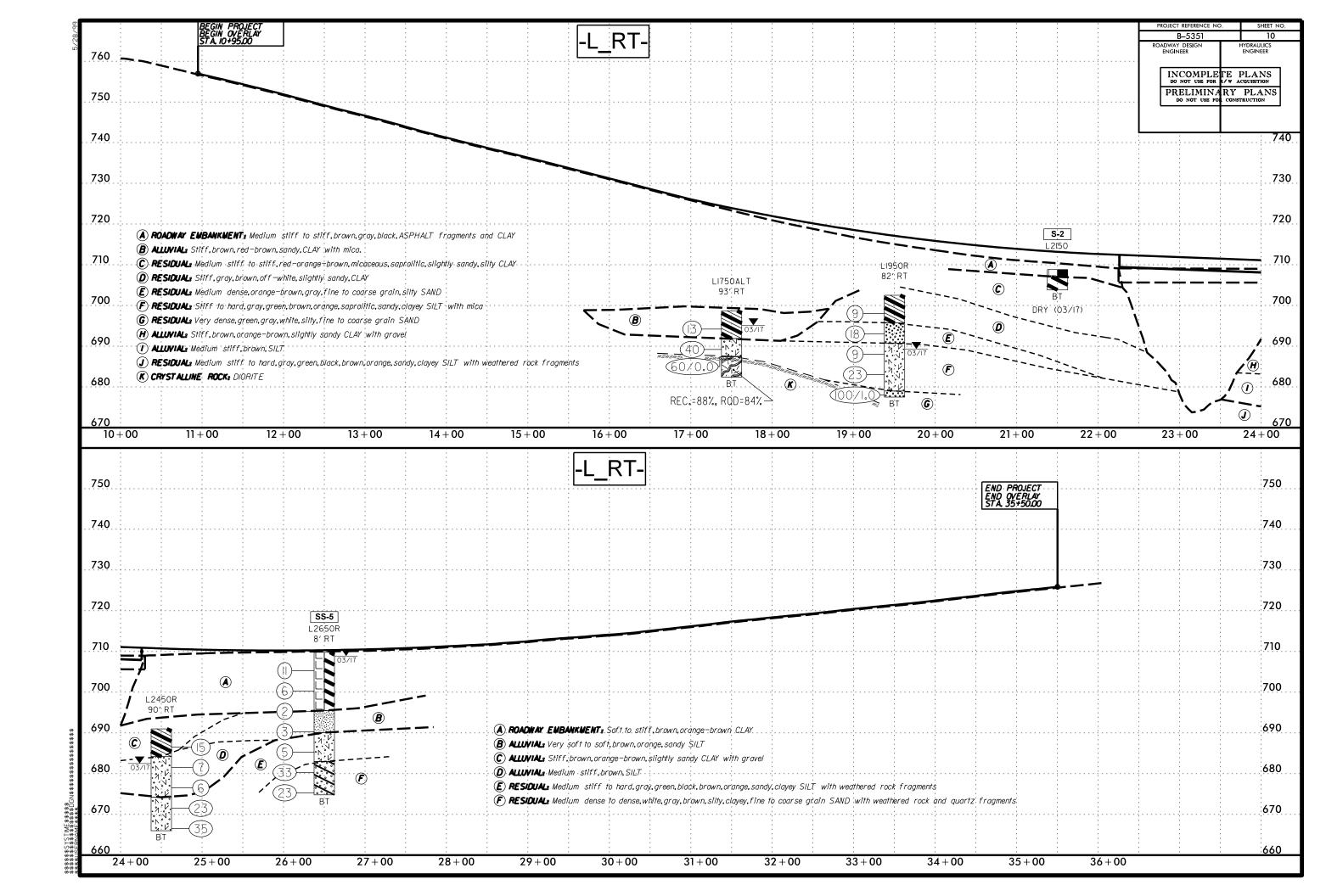


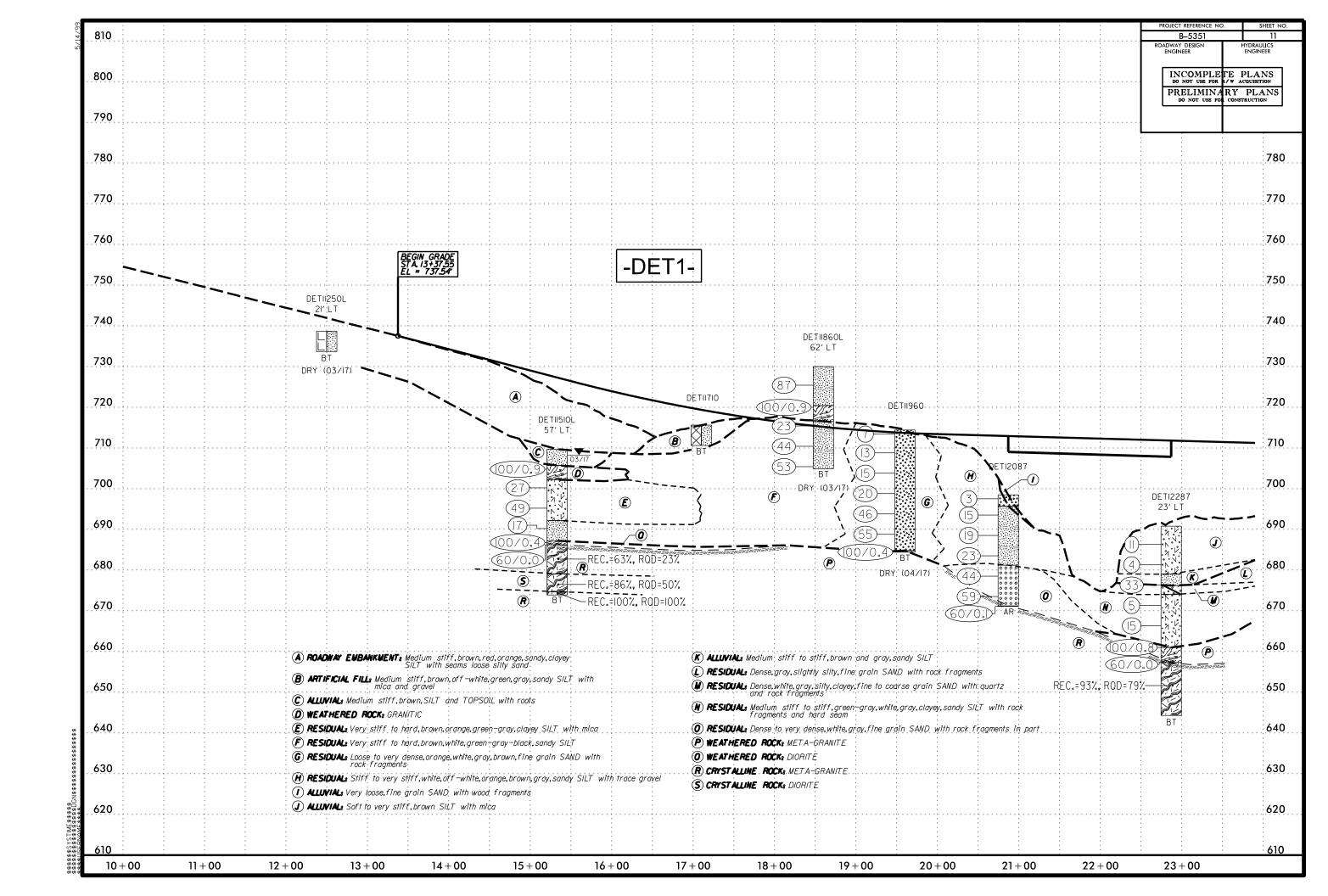


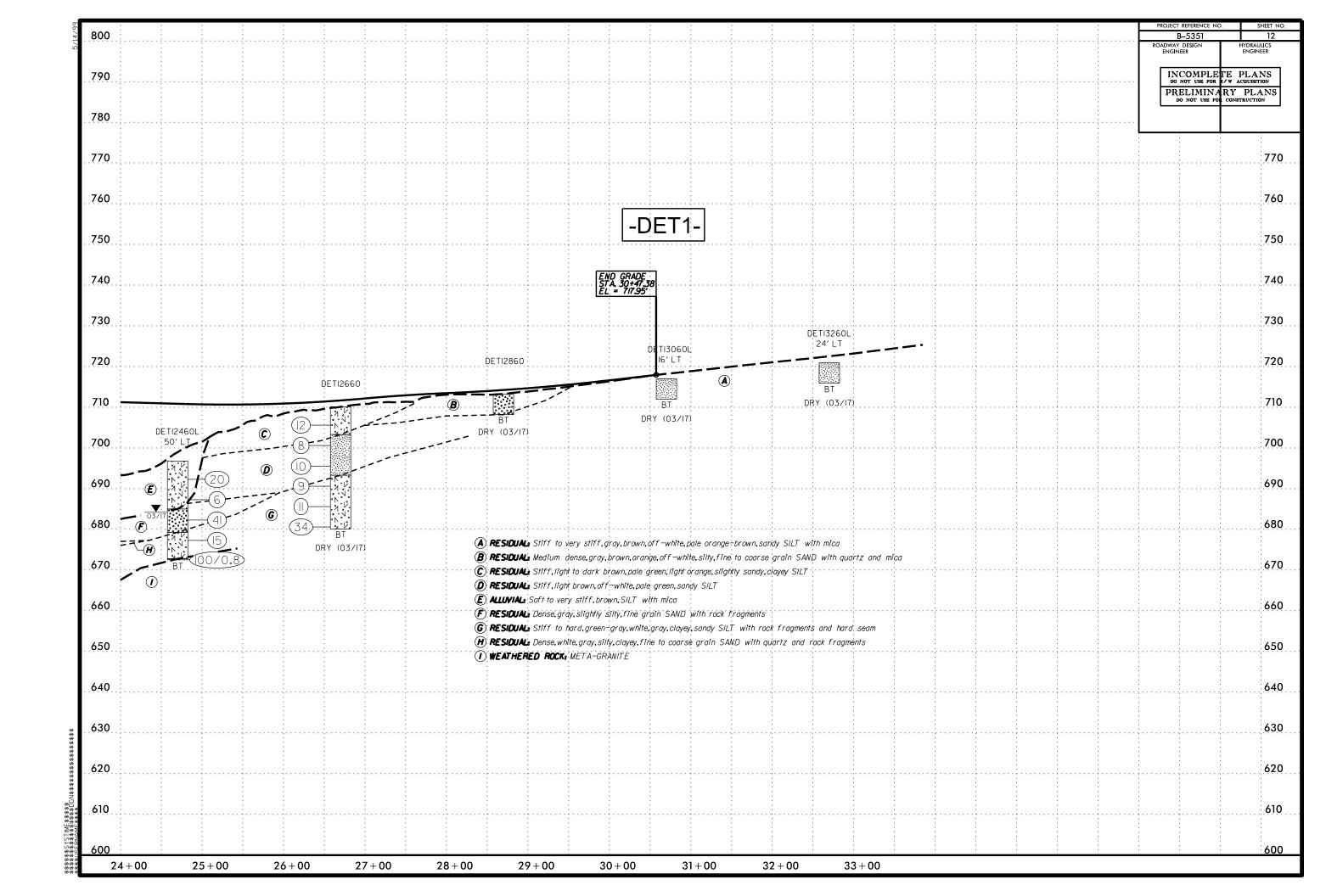


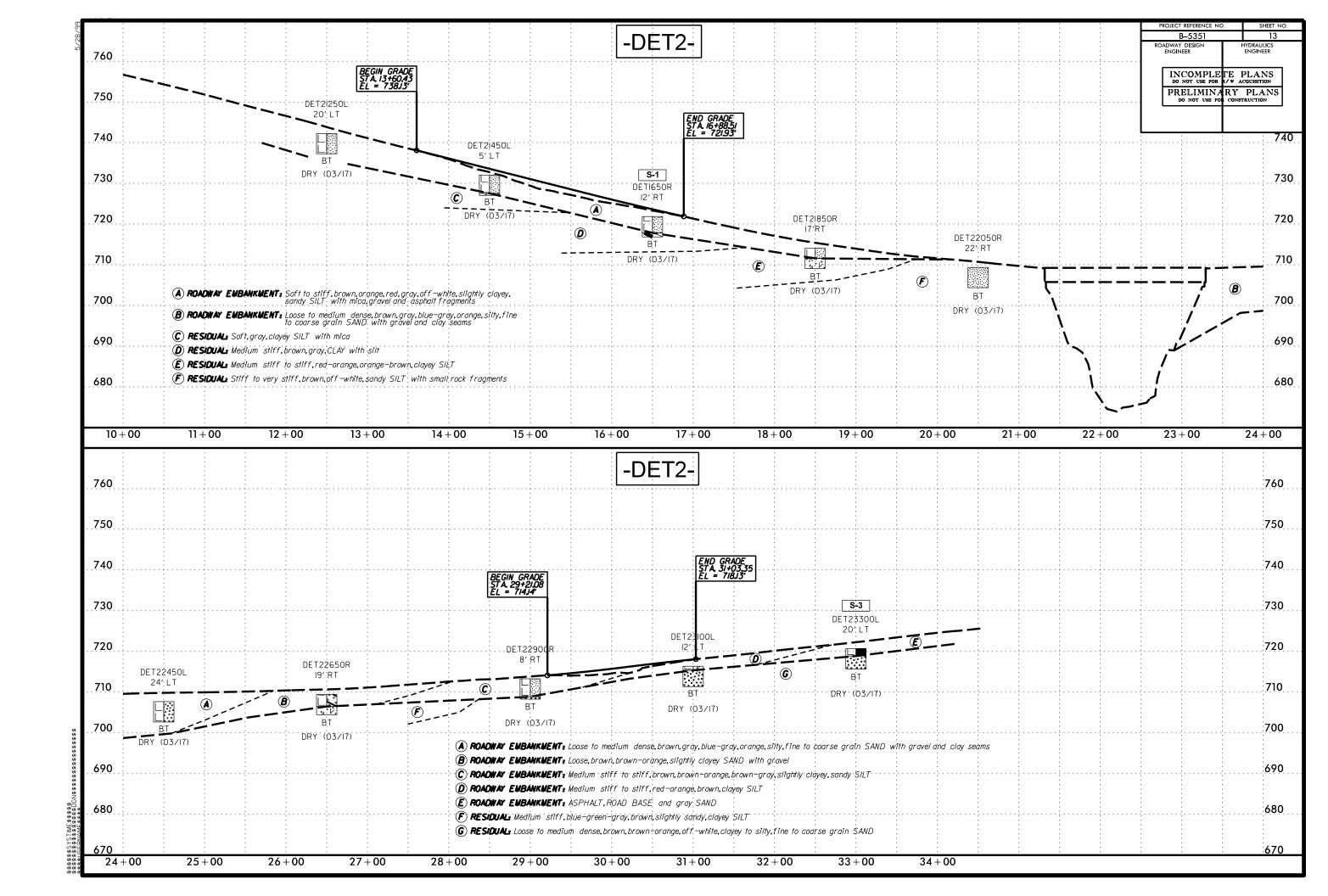


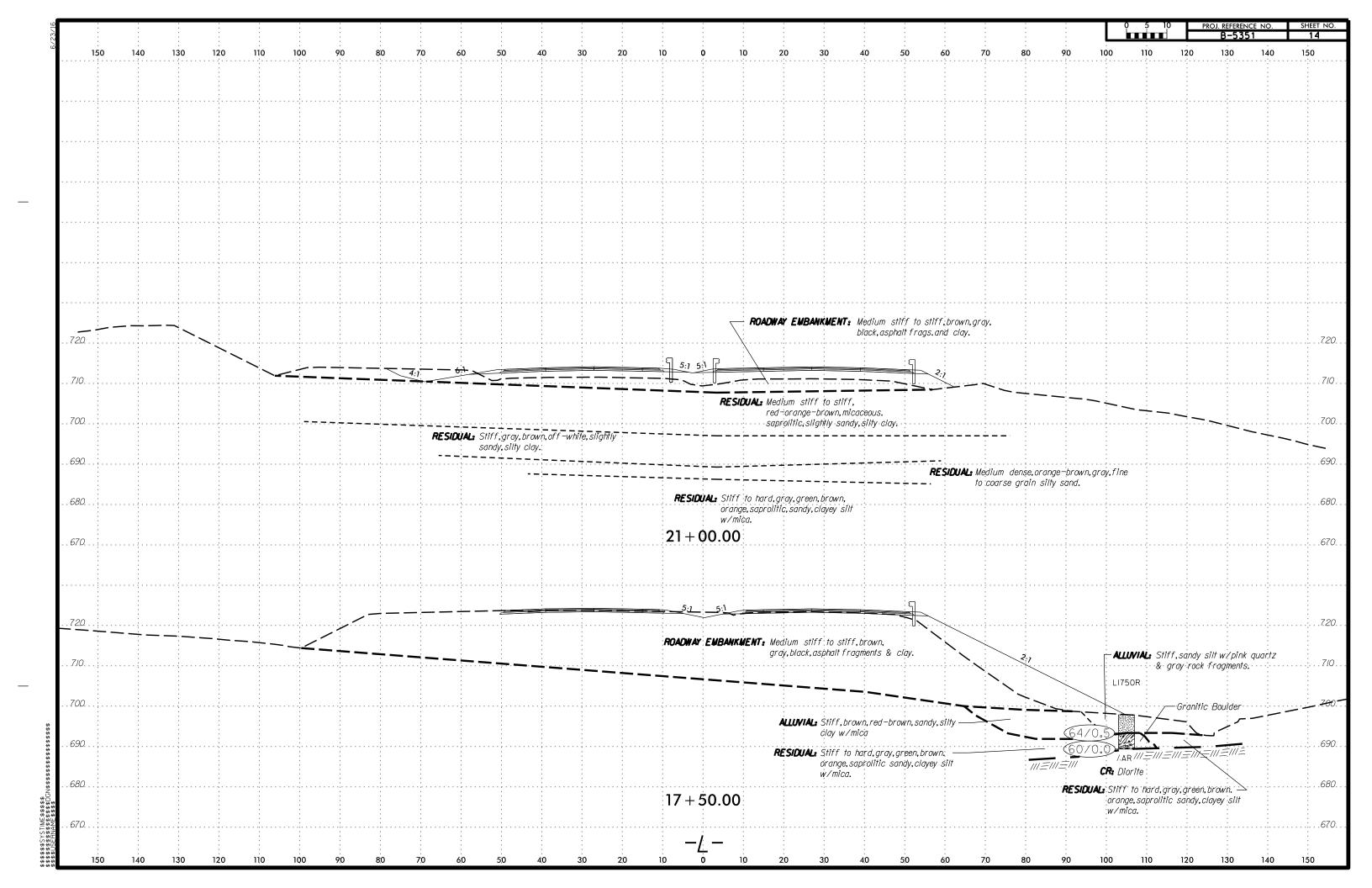


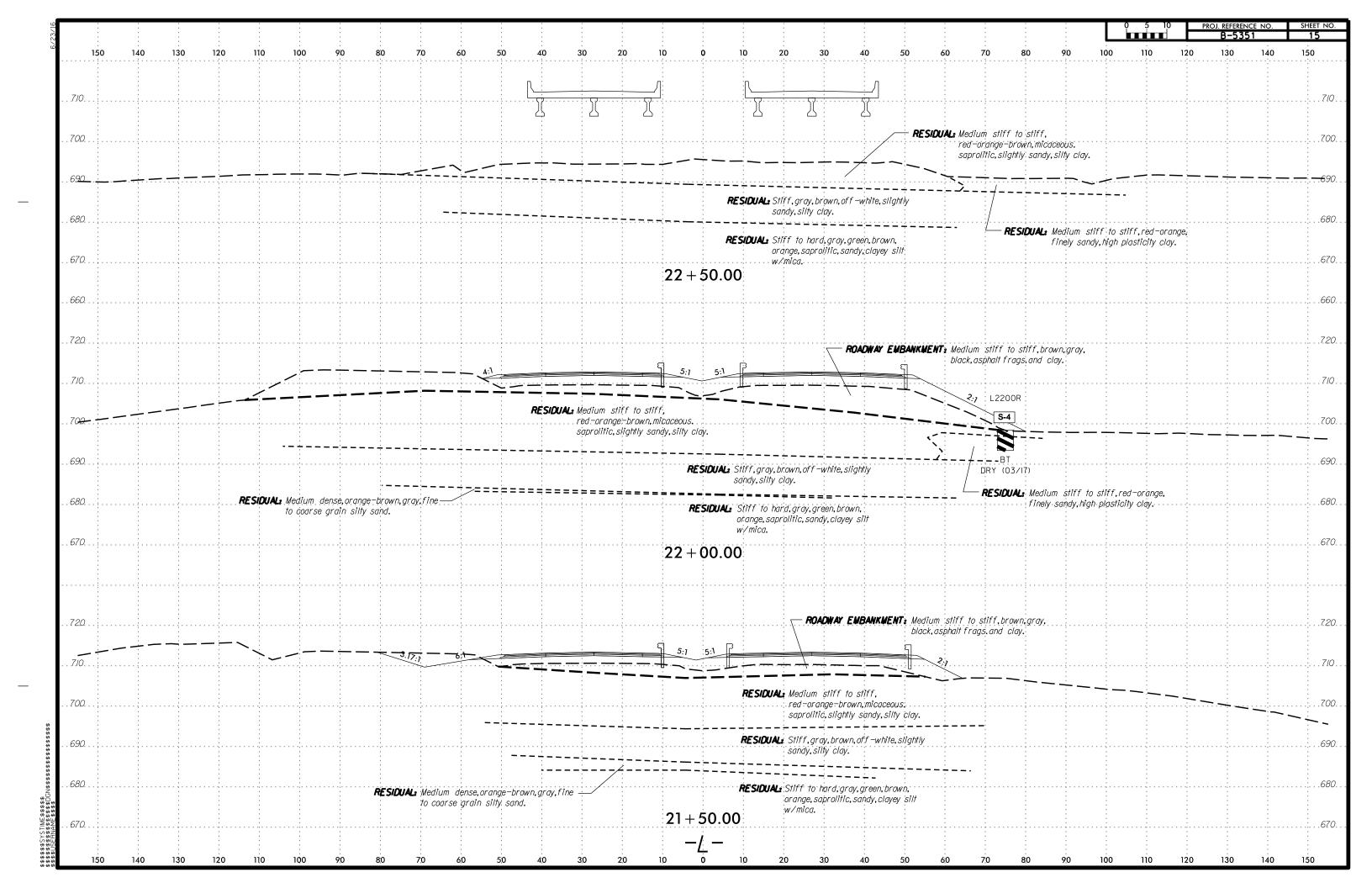


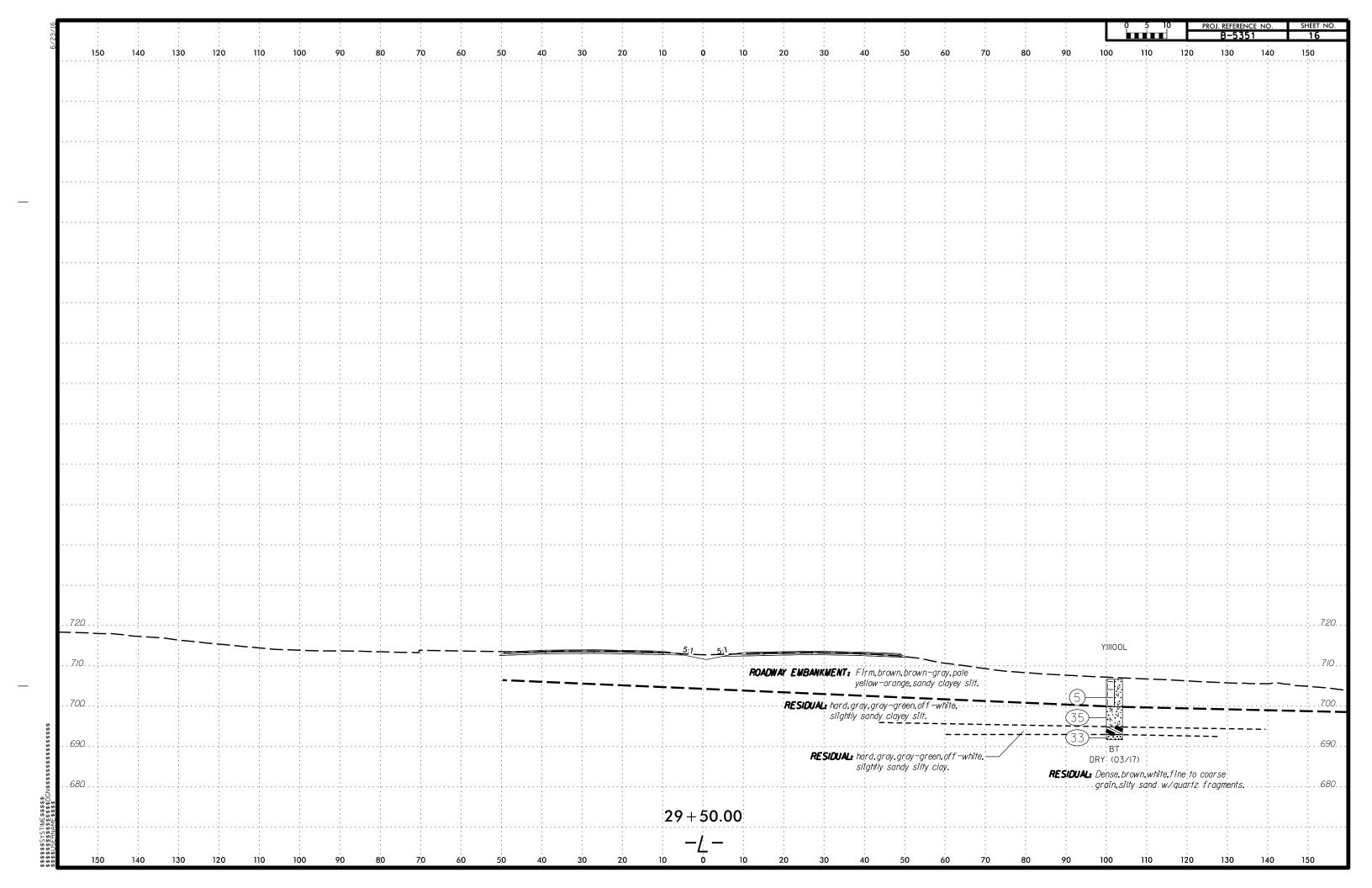


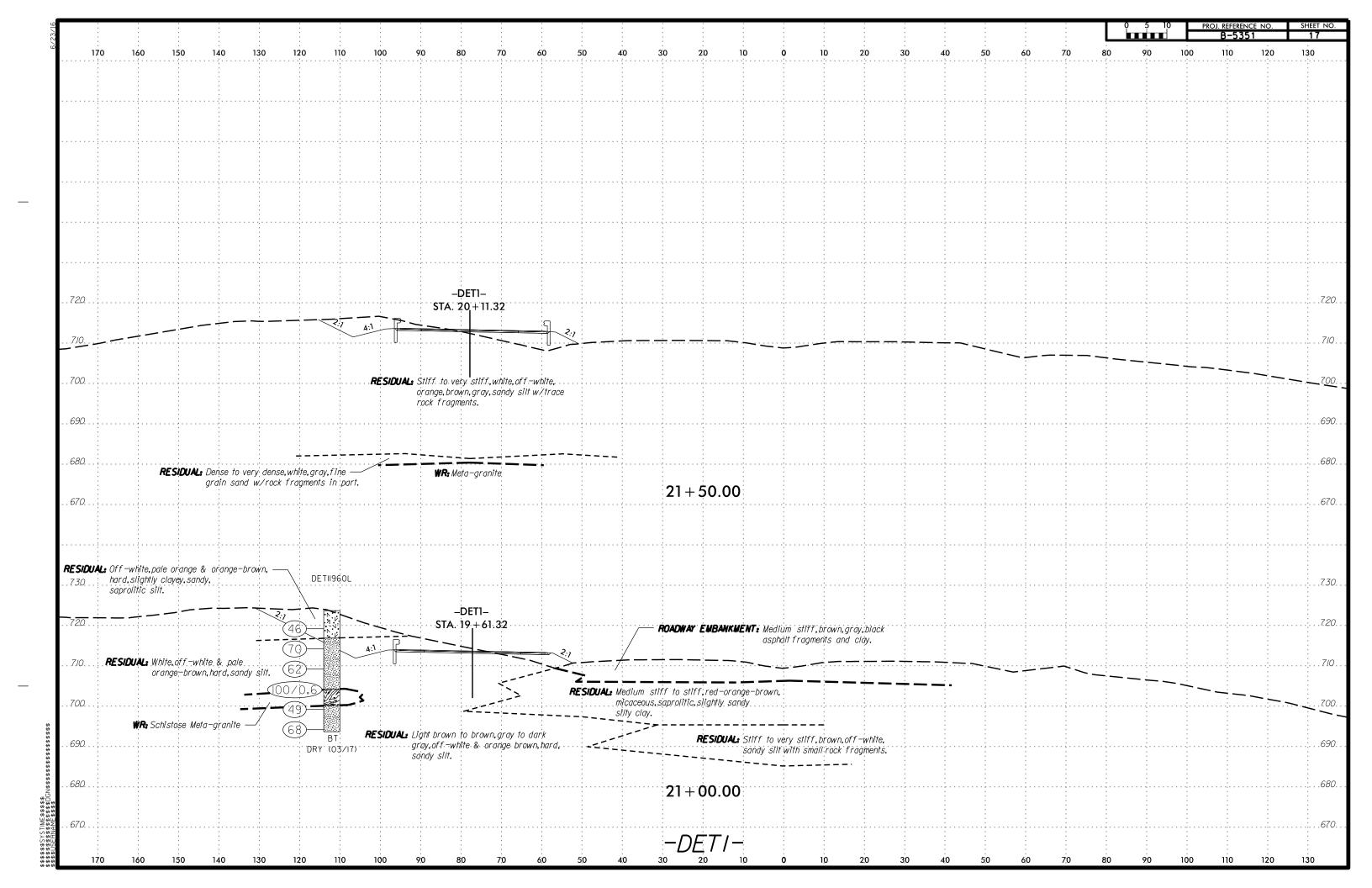


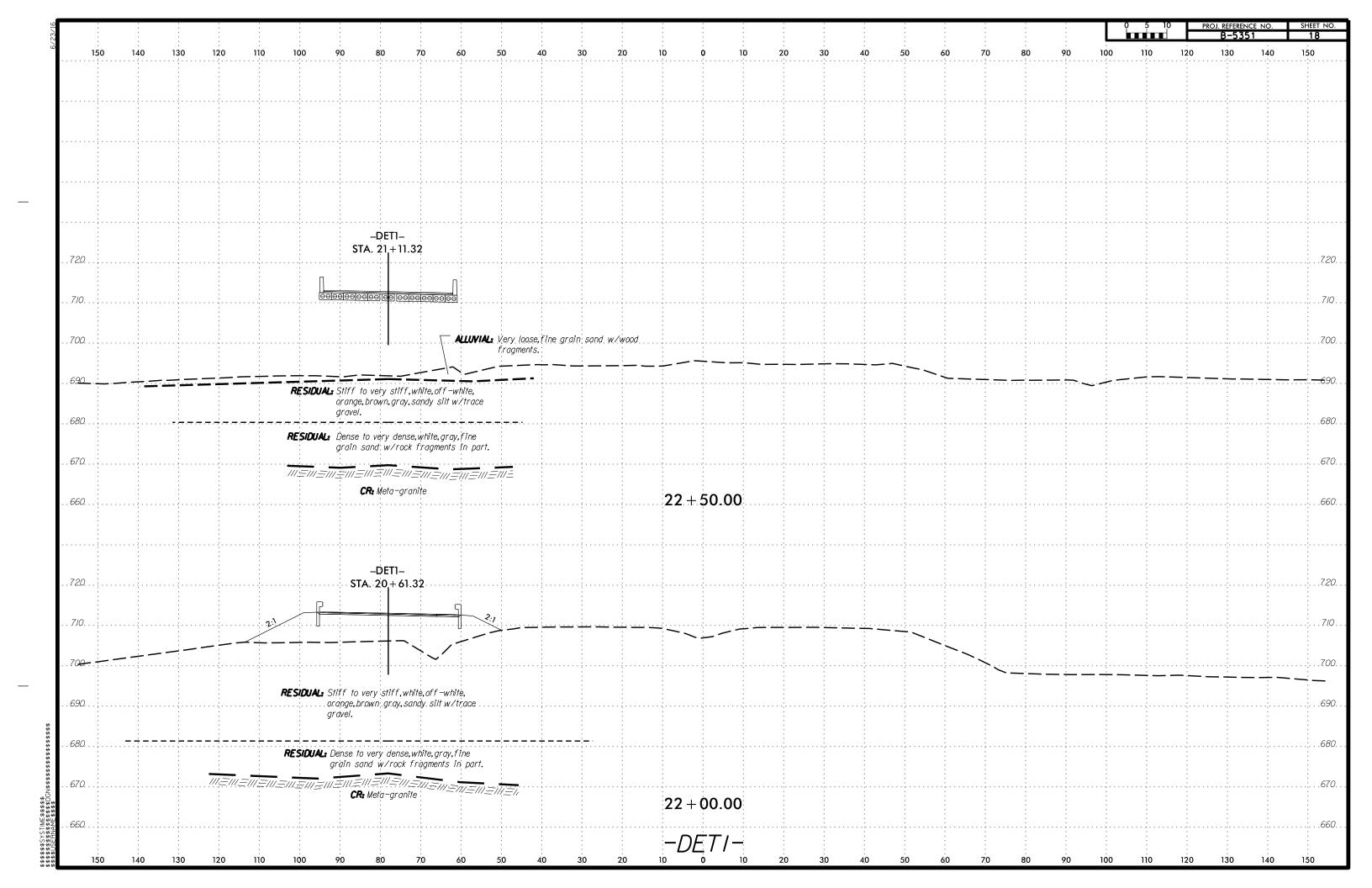


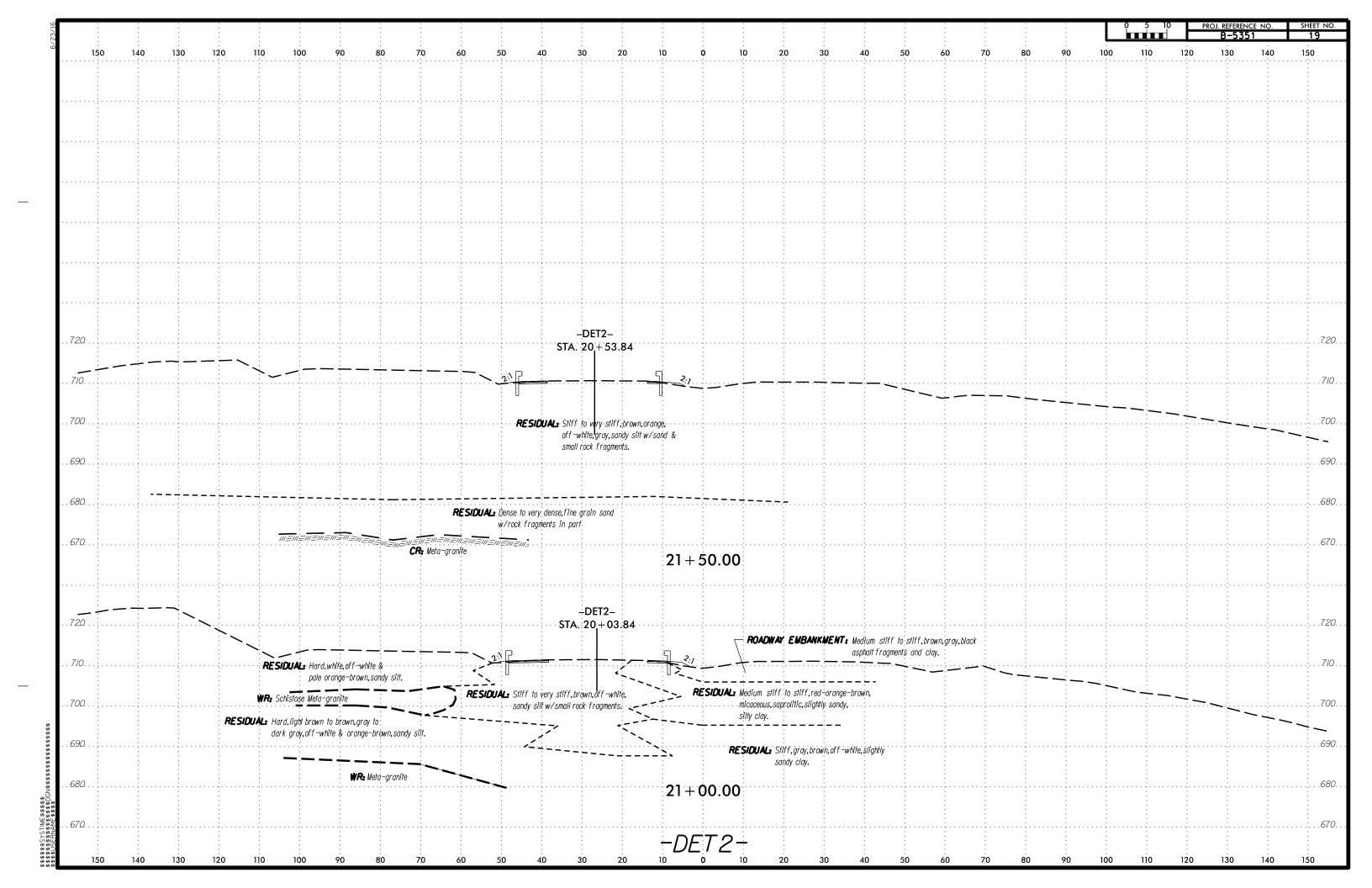


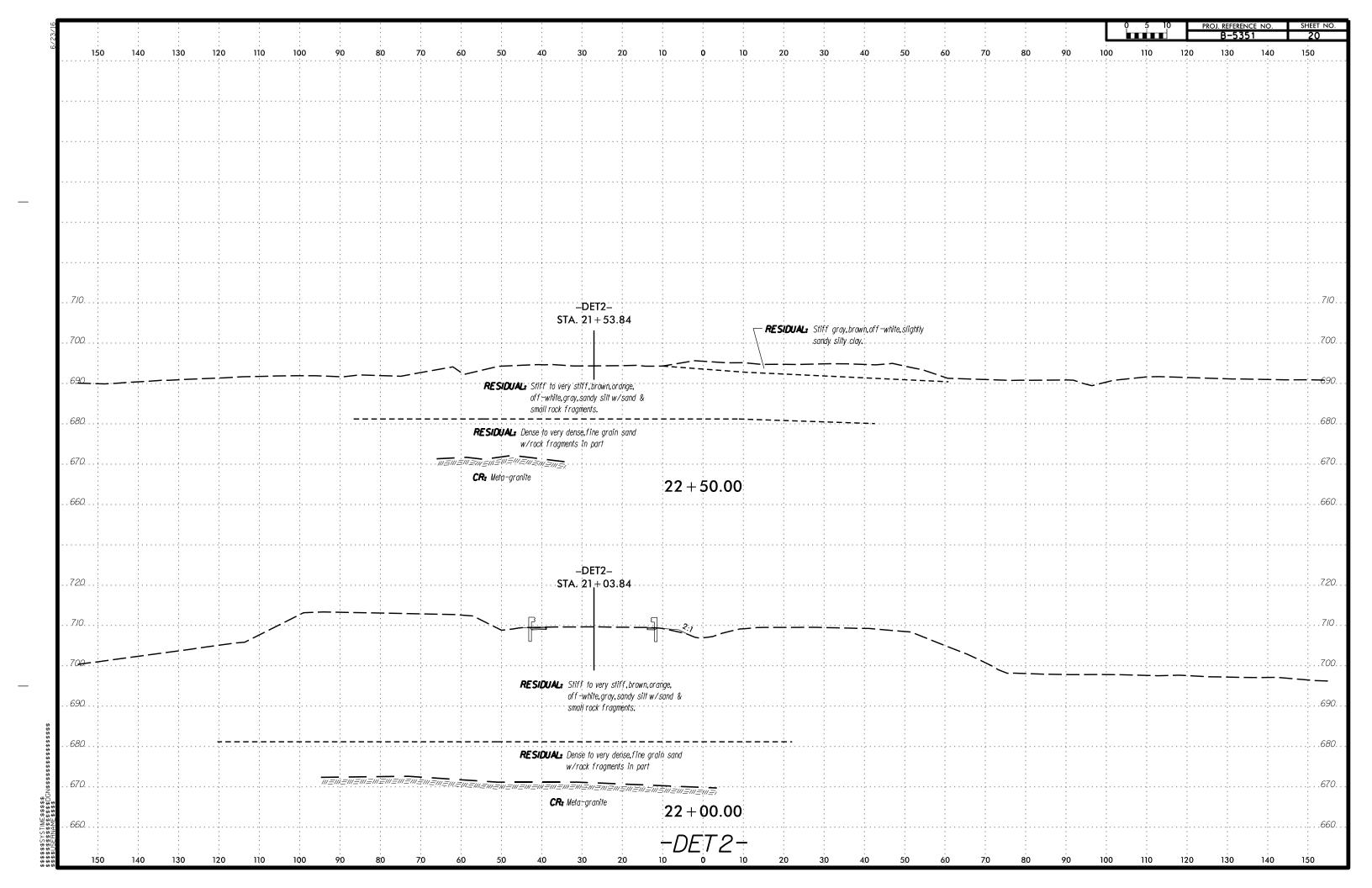












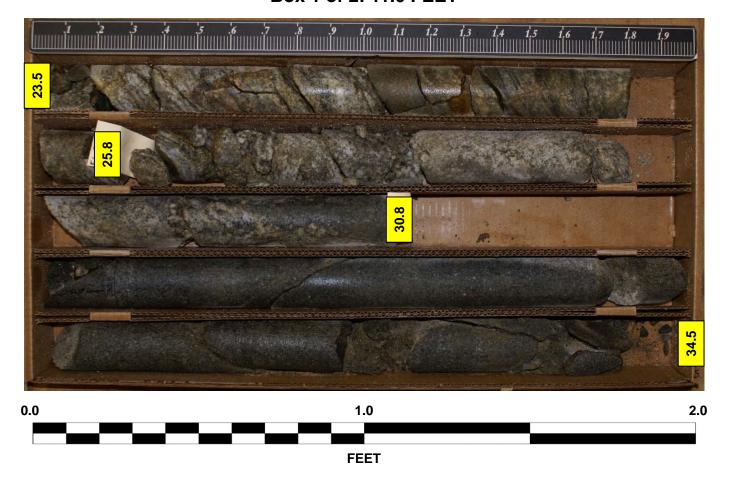
PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
B-5351	21

SOIL TEST RESULTS															
SAMPLE	SAMPLE OFFICIAL DEPTH AASHTO L. BY WEIGHT % PASSING (SIEVES) %					%	%								
NO.	OFFSET	STATION	INTERVAL	CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	C. SAND	F. SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200	MOISTURE	ORGANIC
S-1	12' RT	16+50	0.4 <b>-</b> 5.0	A-4(2)	39	10	29.2	29.0	28.9	13.0	94.8	77.5	44.5	19	-
S <b>-</b> 2	CL	21+50	0.9 <b>-</b> 5.0	A-7-6(16)	56	26	15.2	19.7	22.4	42.7	93.1	85.7	64.1	27	-
S <b>-</b> 3	20' LT	33+00	0.7-5.0	A-2-4(0)	26	3	36.8	34.8	20.6	7.8	84.4	65.1	28.7	20	-
S <b>-</b> 4	75' RT	22+00	0.0-5.0	A-7-5(36)	83	41	8.3	18.3	23.2	50.2	98.4	94.6	75.7	40	-
SS-5	8' RT	26+50	3.5-5.0	A-7-6(12)	43	20	7.5	30.7	22.9	38.9	99.9	96.6	67.1	32	_

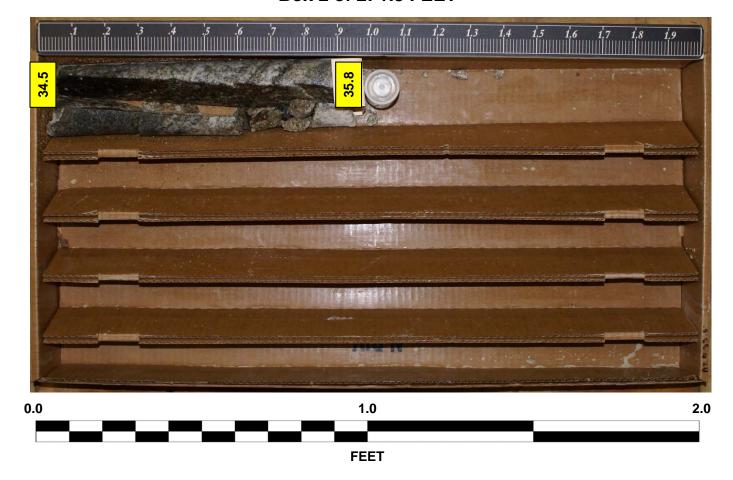
## CORE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Replace Bridge 237/242 on US 29-70 & I-85 Business over Deep River

DET11510L STA. 15+33 @ 57.0' LT. Box 1 of 2: 11.0 FEET



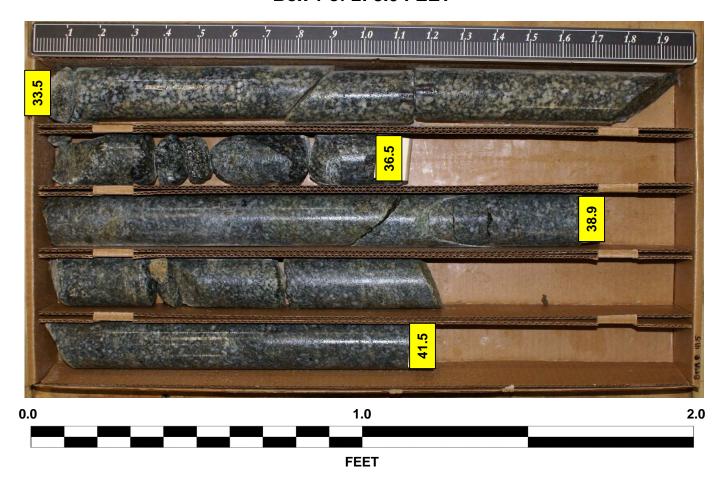
DET11510L STA. 15+33 @ 57.0' LT. Box 2 of 2: 1.3 FEET



## CORE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Replace Bridge 237/242 on US 29-70 & I-85 Business over Deep River

DET12287 STA. 22+87 @ 23.0' LT. Box 1 of 2: 8.0 FEET



DET12287 STA. 22+87 @ 23.0' LT. Box 2 of 2: 5.0 FEET



# CORE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Replace Bridge 237/242 on US 29-70 & I-85 Business over Deep River

L1750R ALT STA. 17+50 @ 93.0' RT. Box 1 of 1: 5.0 FEET

